



The railways of the United States are more than one-third, nearly one-half, of all the railways of the world. They carry a yearly traffic so much greater than that of any other country that there is really no basis for comparison. Indeed, the traffic of any two nations may be combined, and still it does not approach the volume of America alone upon American railways.

—United States Senator Committee.

Ask Any Doughboy Who Was "Over There"

and he will tell you that American railroads are the best in the world.

He saw the foreign roads—in England and France, the best in Europe—and in other Continental countries—and he knows.

The part railroads have played in the development of the United States is beyond measure.

American railroads have achieved high standards of public service by far-sighted and courageous investment of capital, and by the constant striving of managers and men for rewards for work well done.

We have the best railroads in the world—we must continue to have the best.

But they must grow.

To the \$20,000,000,000 now invested in our railroads, there will have to be added in the next few years, to keep pace with the nation's business, billions more for additional tracks, stations and terminals, cars and engines, electric power houses and trains, automatic signals, safety devices, the elimination of grade crossings—and for reconstruction and engineering economies that will reduce the cost of transportation.

To attract to the railroads in the future the investment funds of many thrifty citizens, the directing genius of the most capable builders and managers, and the skill and loyalty of the best workmen—in competition with other industries bidding for capital, managers and men—the railroad industry must hold out fair rewards to capital, to managers and to the men.

American railroads will continue to set world standards and adequately serve the Nation's needs if they continue to be built and operated on the American principle of rewards for work well done.

This advertisement is published by the Association of Railway Executives

Those desiring information concerning the railroad situation may obtain literature by writing to The Association of Railway Executives, 61 Broadway, New York.

STATE NEWS

A valuable pair of horses owned by A. W. Newton of Wallingford, were killed Tuesday last by the southbound "flyer" near the Wallingford Manufacturing Company's plant. John Longley, the driver, was seriously injured, but is expected to recover.

James F. Smith, for two years superintendent of the Barre & Chelsea road, is taking his first vacation in 30 years.

The Barre hospital needs endowment to meet the increasing cost of maintenance. Its 1919 expenditures were not quite met, although the public was generous in rendering support.

Dr. George E. Chamberlain, formerly of Boston and later of South Newbury, Mass., died at a private hospital in Cambridge, Monday. He was born in Brandon, and received his degree from the medical school of Dartmouth College. He practiced in Lowell, Mass., until the Spanish War, and was commissioned a lieutenant and sent to Havana. After the war he practiced in Boston, and soon re-entered the army, being stationed for some time at Fort Stevenson, Ore. He married Miss Edith Stevens of Malden and is survived by her and three children.

It is expected that when the figures are compiled by the Secretary of State that these will show that over \$10,000 extra fees have been received by him because of the change in the automobile laws in which auto trucks are assessed an additional fee because of the extra heavy traffic that they have in passing over the State highways. The figures compiled now show that \$8,432 extra money was collected, but these were under date of September 26.

Warren R. Austin of Burlington, won a verdict for his client recently in Caledonia county court in the case

of Frank Randall vs. Dr. Fred H. Davis after the jury had been out four hours. The case was brought to recover damages for the alleged neglect of the plaintiff's wife during confinement. The plaintiff claimed that the death of the mother which followed about a month after the birth of her child was due to the neglect of the defendant, a Lyndonville physician. About a dozen physicians in Lyndonville and St. Johnsbury gave expert testimony in the case, including Dr. B. H. Stone of Burlington. Attorney Austin defended the doctor in the case, which occupied a week in its trial.

The December term of the United States Court opened at Brattleboro on Tuesday last, Judge Harland B. Howe of Burlington, presiding. All the civil cases set for trial had been disposed of, and it was announced that the suit for \$50,000 brought by Leon Moon of Brattleboro, against the Deerfield Pulp Company of Wilmington, on account of injuries had been settled. Attorney Robert L. Fitts, son of the late Attorney-General Clarke C. Fitts of Brattleboro, was admitted to practice before the court. Several former soldiers and other residents were naturalized. District Attorney V. A. Bullard began presenting evidence in criminal cases to the grand jury, of which Judge Howe appointed Wallace Allen of Jacksonville, foreman.

The Berry & Jones store in Montpelier was broken into Sunday morning, but as far as could be learned nothing of value was taken. The glass was broken in a window near the back door and then the bolt pulled. The person making the break evidently wanted something to eat, for all that was missing was ginger ale and a few cookies. Harry Jones, owner of the store, did not leave until midnight, so that the burglary occurred after that time.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' SALARIES AND AMERICANISM

A joint meeting of the State Board of Education and School Directors at Burlington was held to consider the critical condition of our school system, due to underpaid teachers. Chairman Hartness presented the problem as follows:

This conference is called in recognition of the right of Public School Teachers to have a material increase in salary.

We are fully aware that there has been a change in the purchasing power of the dollar.

It is not essential at this time to find all the causes that have produced this result. It is the fact that faces our teachers and ourselves.

By various avenues of approach we all arrive at a conclusion that our dollar is worth about fifty cents when measured by the pre-war buying power.

Wages of unskilled and skilled workers have been generally advanced, but there still remains a vast majority of incomes which have not been adjusted. There must be uniformity in change in all compensation if we are to avoid the calamity of a national upheaval.

Under the pre-war condition there were lamentable inequalities of compensation. We know that we have always had profiteers, parasites and other burdens for the people to carry. We know that the trend of the times is toward equality of compensation for given quality of service rendered. We know that on this new basis there will be not an exactly uniform change of pay from the pre-war basis, but it will be something different from the extreme condition that now exists.

We know that our law makers have suggested only partial and sometimes destructive cures, but we are confident that an investigation conducted by men competent by record of service will bring the needed light and remedy for the correction of the old and new irregularities of remuneration.

The method of change will not hurt the people; it will not hinder production; it will not kill industrial life, and it will predicate all its conclusions on the fitness for service for every man for the job or office—eliminating parasites—but since we are face to face with a condition that requires prompt action let us take care of this emergency.

Our object in mentioning the broader problems is to satisfy ourselves that we are on the right track in our course toward correct determination of our immediate problem.

Our problem today is to give our teachers a square deal.

It is for us, as officers intrusted with the administration of educational system, to act wisely in the present crisis.

In the teacher of the public schools we have the highest type of Americanism, and, consequently, a spirit of true devotion to the interest of the American home on which Americanism is based.

In our public schools we have the most powerful engine for good or ill. It has a dependability of action. It will not run away. It cannot easily be stamped.

The teachers have not struck for higher salaries and they are not spreading unrest doctrines. They know the great power of their influence, not only on the pupils who in a few years will be the citizens of the state and country, but also the great potency of their attitude in forming the public opinion of the family and community.

It is for us and for all good and loyal Americans to recognize the power of our schools and the high value of our teachers' ideals.

We must not permit a continuance of this inequality of remuneration that places each teacher's ideals in jeopardy.

We cannot evade our responsibility by pleading existing contracts or change of tax rate, for that would merely feed the repressed spirit of rebellion and unrest.

Our teachers are not bomb throwers, or anything but the highest type of humanity, but loyalty is hard to maintain against the insistent demands of the body for ample raiment and other needs such as could be provided with the pay in other fields of service. Loyalty can live and even thrive under adversity, provided it is not subjected to the sickening thought of unfairness and lack of appreciation.

This is not carelessly set forth. It is a careful statement of facts as they exist.

We know that Vermonters are genuine Americans; that they stand for a square deal, and for maintaining and energizing the strong Americanism of our teachers, so that this power of the public schools will continue an engine for true Democracy instead of a hot bed for the spirit of distrust and opposition to our government.

While it has been necessary for some branches of labor to resort to strikes to gain an advance in pay, and in some instances this has disturbed the economic balance of remuneration for service, the teacher's scheme of life is one that is led by faith and trust in people that is inconsistent with the strike principle.

Many of the teachers have been forced to go into other work to get a living remuneration, and while this has depleted the body of trained

teachers to a serious extent, the majority are continuing on, scrimping in their expenditures far beyond the point of other workers.

We are not mentioning scrimping as something exclusively practiced by our teachers—we are fully aware that it is the most common practice in our homes—but we must remember that the teachers' salaries have not advanced in any relation to the decrease in purchasing power of the dollar. That the general increase in pay elsewhere has constituted an actual reduction in the intrinsic value of these salaries and that as true men and women we will begin setting our house in order.

The salaries should be increased immediately at least 50 per cent more than the prewar amount for a given experience and status. Due consideration must be given to the natural advance in salary that a teacher would have had at this time if there had been no war. On this there should be at least a fifty per cent increase. It should begin not later than February 1st and earlier if possible. This is not philanthropy. This is not a needless action. It is something that is necessary if we are to protect this country from the scourge of the so-called radical trend of thought.

Not that our salaried teachers would be leaders in dissension but that they would actually see no fair deal in our scheme of government when special groups can put over an increase of one hundred per cent or more in remuneration, while others not so organized must be content to suffer an actual cut by reason of the increased cost of existence, due to the raise in pay forced by others.

We can preach Americanization until we are all hoarse. We can say that all conditions of inequality can be rectified by our regular procedure of elections, law making and law enforcement, and that this can be done by depending on the intelligence of the American people. We can also go down to the seashore with brooms and optimism fully confident of our ability to sweep back the sea; but, gentlemen, we will not get results by such methods. We will get results by telling the plain facts—that our dollar does not buy so much as it did before the war, that a square deal to teachers is absolutely essential to keep the inner sense of equity of our system of government, that without that true inner sense or a true inner conviction of possible equity our teachers may continue to preach true ideals of Americanism. They may strive to serve loyally, but their words will not fit their inner sense of justice, and, like all words that are not backed up in the heart, they will actually produce an opposite effect.

It is up to the School Directors to carry forward this plan. Of course we all know that there has never been a plan of progress that has not raised a flock of questions regarding the way of attainment, and we also know that, on the other hand, there never was a country's need that could not be alleviated by a determined push of an awakened people.

When our people truly sense this situation there will be a readiness on the part of everyone, whether an underpaid wage earner, an underpaid salary earner or a never paid housewife, to rise as one body to give the teachers and Americanism a square deal.

Why Reform Is Slow in China.

One will sometimes see groups of Chinese women comparing their feet to see who can boast of having the largest. This is particularly true of native women who have become Christians or who have been educated in the Christian schools. They feel a new independence—an independence of body as well as of mind and soul and are proud that the old bodily shackle of maimed feet is gone.

The reform, however, in spite of the fact that China has a law prohibiting the binding of girls' feet, has not reached further than the cities and the higher classes. It has been calculated by the former Peking correspondent of the London Times, after a long journey through the interior of China, that 95 per cent of the women still have mutilated feet. China's numbers are so immense that it will require a long period to lighten the whole lump.

How Hand Reveals Character.

The human hand, like the eyes, has a language of its own and can be made an interesting study. The lines in the palm deal solely with palmistry, but there is still another method of character reading found in the shape of the hand, and in this instance thought may be centered at first upon the fingers.

Long fingers denote perseverance and ambition, while extremely short ones indicate the habits of laziness and indifference. Those coming under the head of medium in length lay claim to vanity. The type thick at the base of the hand and which tapers to a narrow point at the finger tip usually belongs to a selfish and unforgiving individual, contrary to the person possessing flat finger tips, wherein a stubborn nature and strong will is constituted.

Why There Are Noxious Perfumes.

Wild things would disappear if we fixed the perfumes of the vegetation to suit our own desires. The things we call noxious are quite as important in the world as the things we have learned to love and enjoy. Something, somewhere, is attracted or repelled by every odor that we encounter out of doors, and the old world wobbles on in bliss because it is so well arranged for the creatures that inhabit it.—George F. Barta in Columbus Dispatch.

WRIGLEY'S

5c a package before the war

5c a package during the war

5c a package NOW

THE FLAVOR LASTS SO DOES THE PRICE!



STATE NEWS

Three custom house officers, after spending 18 hours in Montpelier waiting for the arrival of persons who, it is believed, were smuggling liquor into the country, left Friday afternoon for their homes in St. Albans. Two of the officers came here during the night by automobile. They were given to understand that the automobile they wanted to get had come toward Montpelier. One of the interesting things was that the officers themselves were stopped by another custom house officer not far from Montpelier about three o'clock Friday morning. The other officer had come to Montpelier by train.

Preparations are well under way for appropriate Christmas entertainments at State institutions. There are several hundred children at Vermont Industrial School at Vergennes, and School for Feeble-Minded at Brandon, to whom Christmas means much, but could mean much more. The school work at these institutions includes proper attention to the significance of holidays, and the superintendents and teachers do everything within their means to bring real cheer to these important citizens of the State, whose pleasures at Christmas time have perhaps been limited, through no fault of their own. Vermonters are not asked to deprive any one of Christmas gifts, but to give to these children anything that can be given with cheerfulness. Doubtless there are many persons who will welcome an opportunity at this season of the year to supplement the effort of the State, in being parents to a large family of children, now in its care. Contributions or gifts may be sent to C. W. Wilson, superintendent at Vergennes, or to T. J. Allen, M. D., superintendent at Brandon. Books at this time, or any time of the year, and subscriptions to children's magazines would be most acceptable.

B. J. Fellows, as surviving partner of Fellows & Son of Manchester, N. H. dealers in fancy cattle, has brought suit in Rutland county court against J. G. and Stephen White of Sudbury to recover \$1,500 on the ground of alleged misrepresentations in a cattle deal. The declaration sets out that in 1918 the plaintiffs bought certain cattle of the defendants who are claimed to have stated that seven calves were registered with the American Hereford Breeders' Association. It has since developed that the calves were not registered, Mr. Fellows asserts, and as the animals are over a year old they cannot now be registered and he cannot sell them at the price which they would otherwise demand.

CLARENDON

On account of Christmas and New Years falling on Thursday, the Journal will be published on Wednesday, Dec. 24th and 31st. Will all advertisers and correspondents please see that items and advertising are in one day earlier than usual.

Wishing you all a "Merry Christmas."

Nelson Tift of Danby, is drawing hay from North Dorset for W. D. Herrick.

Mrs. W. D. Herrick, who has been quite ill with pleurisy for some time, is better.

W. D. Herrick was in North Dorset last Saturday to look after his farm in that place.

Clarendon students who attend school out of town are home for the holidays. These include Henry Eddy, Zilpha and William Herrick, Mary Pierce, Elizabeth and Mary Ritchie.

A community Christmas tree was given the school and grange children by the Grange and Parent Teachers Association last Friday evening at the Grange Hall. The program included also platform work and a supper, followed by dancing. Everybody went home happy.

Worthy Master E. M. Eddy, Mrs. Eddy, and Mrs. L. R. Burr of Otter Creek Grange, attended the State Grange meeting at Montpelier the 9th, 10th and 11th of this month. Mr. and Mrs. Eddy visited their son, Henry Eddy, at Middlebury College, on the return trip.

What gift can Santa bring to you To fill your heart with pleasure? Do you want too, the same as I, A little gift of sugar?

FATS FOR ENERGY

It's all too true that many children have a dislike for animal fats, yet the same children will readily take and relish

SCOTT'S EMULSION

This choice is instinctive and is linked up with the fact that Scott's is assimilated when other forms of fat are a disturbing element. Give your boy and girl plenty of energizing and warmth-imparting Scott's Emulsion. It will build them up!

The Norwegian cod-liver oil used in Scott's Emulsion is superior to all other cod-liver oils. Its purity and quality is unsurpassed. Scott & Bowne, New York, N.Y. 19-21